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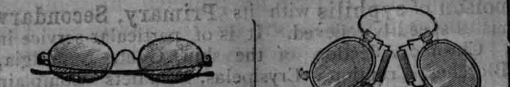
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The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E. Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—"The Acidity Pills are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them."

Babu Bhubo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date the 6th March, 1898—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pills are an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pills has an extraordinary digestive power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some active herbs and hence is perfectly safe."

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professor Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. H. Biswas's medicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair trial are sure to derive much benefit from it."

Babu Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar Mozipur writes:—"I have used your Pills and can bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had used your Pills for a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies failed to cure."

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar va family writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefited by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result. I send you two more boxes."

Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H.C. E. School, writes:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pills is a Evergreen remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general. It is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perfectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspepsia will find in the said Pills a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage of the public at large."

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering.

The Acidity Pills is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and

Return the Price in case of failure.  
Retail Price One per box. V. P. charge annas 4. Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.  
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**RETURN OF MR. A. M. BOSE.**

RECEPTION AT THE HOWRAH STATION.

THE Howrah station presented a unique spectacle on the night of the 5th instant on the occasion of the return of Mr. A. M. Bose from England. It was about six months ago that Mr. Bose went to England in connection with some private affairs, and being once there he took hold of the opportunity with his usual energy to lay before the English public the matters which were then agitating or rather convulsing the Indian people.

When it was announced that he would shortly return to India there was a proposal to give him a fitting reception on arrival. An influential committee was formed for the purpose, but nothing more seemed to have been done by it than the issuing of some cards to some of the residents of Calcutta, inviting them to be present at the station. The immense gathering that was present at the station last night testified to the fact that it was not all the work of the committee that such a successful reception was held. It was the outburst of a spontaneous desire on the part of the people to appreciate the work of one who had voluntarily taken upon himself the task of pleading their cause before the English people.

When it was announced that Mr. Bose had arrived at Bombay and had received an enthusiastic reception there, the people of Calcutta rose from the slumber and by a hurried preparation made

**THE GRANDEST DEMONSTRATION**

that has taken place in recent years at the Howrah station to welcome home Mr. Bose. From 4 o'clock the young graduates and undergraduates of our University collected at the College Square and within one hour about a thousand of them could be seen with banners and flags with mottoes of various descriptions on them. The body then formed into a procession and wended its way through Harrison Road and the Bridge to the station compound.

This immense gathering of students—an unusual sight—evidently frightened the station people and their entrance to the platform was forbidden. The spacious ground in front of the station was occupied by them like the guard of hour stationed outside on the occasion of a distinguished official arrival.

At the platform a large number of leading men of Indian society was present. There were besides several thousands of other people, persons of all grades of all society, who occupied the station platform. The time of the arrival and the distance of the station from the town were considered by many, and not unreasonably, as prejudicial to the collection of any decent gathering and from experience of a similar occasion when the demonstration was but a complete failure—many were afraid of a similar result. But no, at half past six, it was evident when innumerable rows of carriages and pedestrians were bent towards the station, that the people were alive of their duty to honor one by honoring whom they would only honor themselves and the great cause he advocated. So without any street advertisements, the usual course adopted on all such occasions, barring a few newspaper paragraphs, a large concourse of people was collected at the station and Mr. Bose was offered a most

**ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION**

on arrival. On alighting from the car amidst deafening cheers from those present on the platform, he was received by his friends, but the crowd was so great and so pushing that hardly Mr. Bose could stand a second to speak to his friends. He was carried to a carriage and four which was awaiting outside for him. Here he was garlanded and continued to be cheered lustily. After the storm of cheers was over he found a breathing time to speak to his friends, who had all along been plying him with innumerable questions about his health. Mr. Bose looked healthy and vigorous and not in the least worse for the journey he had undertaken for the last fortnight. Owing perhaps to the cold he had caught before leaving England his voice was a little husky or it might have been the result of the sense that presented itself before him of his countrymen struggling to have a glimpse of him. This must have touched him and with a voice considerably affected he returned the greetings of his fellow-townsmen. The carriage was then slowly driven and amidst a beautiful torch light procession got up through the untiring energy of Babu Lalit Mohun Ghosal, with the help of the students, and amidst constant vociferous cheerings, it wended its course through the bridge to the city. The arrangement though made hurriedly was all that could be desired, but the want was felt by many of a band to accompany the procession striking the note

"LO, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES."

A distinguished correspondent writes on the same subject:—  
The demonstration held last evening at the Howrah station in honour of Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, was a grand affair. People began to pour in an hour before the arrival of the Bombay mail train, which was to have brought Babu Ananda Mohan; and by six o'clock all the platforms and the open space near the station were filled with all classes of men. A procession of young men about a quarter of a mile in length was formed, carrying flags with the words "welcome home". A special carriage was kept in readiness for the service of the honoured guest of the evening. It is simply impossible to estimate the number of people who were present; but, at the lowest computation, upwards of five thousand men came to greet Babu Ananda Mohan, amongst whom were hundreds holding leading position in Indian society. As soon as his arrival was announced, the sky was rent with hurrahs from thousands of throats. The crowd was so dense that it was with great difficulty that Babu Ananda Mohan could be brought from one platform to another, where it was arranged, he would wait for some time and converse with friends. This was, however, not possible; the mass of people having rushed to have a sight of his face, endangered the lives of many who were on the point of being crushed to death. Babu Ananda Mohan was then driven home amidst deafening cheers and followed by a torch light procession. Such a scene was never before witnessed at the Howrah station in connection with, according to Mr. Bose, an Indian returning home from England.

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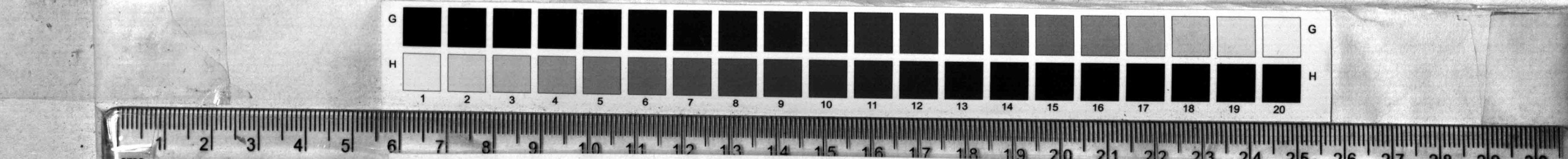
INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE while in fact, the heart with its valves, &c. are perfectly sound.

INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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From Mrs. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi. "With much pleasure and many thanks, I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your famous 'Essence of Papiya.' I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take more. After the 6th I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly, but in a few days I feel the old pain and symptoms returning. I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and to change my diet without fear of the most dreaded attacks of indigestion."



Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

The great difficulty about the meeting was to get hold of a Chairman. There was a time when the people of India had no fear of holding public meetings and of criticizing the measures of the Government. But the proceedings, inaugurated at Bombay and concluded by an enactment providing against so-called sedition, created a terror in the minds of the boldest amongst them. We saw the other day how the declaration of plague in Calcutta was followed by a stampede which has no parallel in the world.

A new idea has got hold of the public mind, which is that the rulers of the present generation do not like any sort of opposition, and that the safest course for the Indians is to keep quiet, whenever they feel that they have a grievance. Now at a public meeting the observed of all observers is the man who presides over it. And thus if a public meeting is held to condemn a proposed measure, and if such opposition is disliked by the rulers of the land, the natural result is that even the boldest shrink from taking the most prominent part in it.

Now, it may be urged that there is no law under which a man can be hauled up for having presided over a protest meeting. But there is such a law, viz. the Regulation of 1818. The fact is, ever since the deportation of Natu brothers the minds of the higher classes amongst the Indians have got unsettled. If Lord Sandhurst could detain the Natu brothers in prison, though everyone in the world knows that they are innocent, there is nothing to prevent Sir J. Woodburn from catching the president of a public meeting by the leg, and dragging him to prison. And it was thus that there was a difficulty about a president. Raja Benoy Krishna, however, agreed; and we hope, he will be able to maintain the leading position which the house, to which he belongs, has ever been able to hold in the country.

By the bye those in Bengal who have yet a fear that there is any chance of the Bengal Government imitating the Bombay method in this province, may rest assured that there is no such chance, so long Sir J. Woodburn is at the helm of affairs. Sir John came here, while the people were yet under the influence of a frightful experience. A notion prevailed that it was he who had encouraged the Bombay Government to adopt the strong measures last summer. There was also the fact that he had, in his Minute, on the Simultaneous Examination question, expressed himself in a way which a friend would have never done.

The appointment of Sir J. Woodburn therefore gave us alarm—pay, it alarmed everyone. Referring to this appointment, India wrote: "We cannot profess to regard this appointment with anything but profound regret, &c. &c." In our alarm, we asked of those who had known Sir J. Woodburn intimately their opinion of the man. A European who had known Sir J. Woodburn for more than ten years, wrote to us that "he, Sir J. Woodburn, is one of those rare officers of high thoughts and noble feelings, who are yet full of charity whose goodness is diffusive &c. &c." Now the certificate, though gushing, came from a European, one of the honestest and best in the country. Then the Hindu and Mussalman friends of Sir J. Woodburn were consulted by us; and they too assured us that the description, given by our European correspondent of the character of Sir J. Woodburn, was rather short of the reality.

We then announced the glad tidings that Bengal should rejoice at the appointment of Sir J. Woodburn. And who in Bengal now does not know it? What do we care whether the Liberals or the Conservatives rule the Empire so long we have a good man for our ruler? Thank God, there is no chance of a Natu-brother scene or the scene of a British soldier examining a native female, being enacted in a province ruled by Sir J. Woodburn. What should the Indians care if they were ruled on despotic principles, provided the rulers used their powers for the welfare of the people?

THE RECEPTION GIVEN TO BABU ANANDA MOHUN BOSE.

The Queen's Proclamation in 1858, and the subsequent public declarations of British statesmen, have shown one fact conclusively, viz. that the intentions of England as regards India are honourable and generous. Of course, individual rulers here and there failed to carry out the generous policy, laid down for their guidance by the English people; but yet, there is no doubt whatsoever of the fact that the settled policy of the alien rulers of the land is to make the people forget the loss of their national independence, by conferring on them inestimable blessings, never enjoyed by them before.

If the helm of affairs is put into the hands of unsympathetic rulers, the noble intentions of Englishmen towards India are frustrated. The policy of repression was introduced during the rule of Lord Lansdowne, and it has ever since been continued. Of course, there was a momentary check of this sort of rule when Lord Kimberley was put in charge of the India Office. It was the noble Secretary of State who vetoed the

Jury Notification of Sir Charles Elliott. But the policy of repression was again taken up with re-doubled vigour when he left office.

The policy of the British Government has ever been to inspire the people with confidence about its integrity and good intentions. The policy of repression that was introduced, chilled and well-nigh destroyed that confidence. Let thoughtful men amongst British statesmen observe with attention how this policy has affected the people, and the result will supply them food for serious contemplation.

Everyone must admit that the best policy of British rule consists in inspiring the people with hope and confidence, and the worst, in destroying them. The policy of repression, followed since the advent of Lord Lansdowne, has well-nigh destroyed hope and confidence. Three hundred millions of people without hope and without any definite idea as regards the intentions of their rulers, is a state of affairs which is not desirable. The people of India just now do not know where they are, and what the intentions of the rulers are towards them. On the other hand, they have come to know one stern fact that they are utterly helpless, and their wishes carry very little weight with the rulers.

When Raja, Surya Kanta incurred the displeasure of a Magistrate, he challenged the latter to do his worst. He said that he would only fear the frowns of a Magistrate then when he had committed a crime; but as long as he was innocent and committed no offence he could dare the Magistrate to do his worst.

When the Raja made this declaration, he confessed his absolute confidence in the innate sense of justice of the British Government. We, fear, he has not now the boldness to make the same declaration, viz. that so long he is innocent he has no fear of a Magistrate.

The other day some writings appeared in the Pioneer, charging the Gujarati, an Anglo-vernacular paper of Bombay, with sedition. In days gone by, the editor would have treated the charge with contempt. But he dared not treat it in the same fashion now. He wrote to the Pioneer, giving "explanation"; he wrote to all Indian papers to see that justice is done to him, &c. &c. He trembled with apprehension, though he knew he was innocent, simply because an Anglo-Indian paper had brought a charge against him.

The fact is the people previously knew that the Pioneer was no more a Government than they themselves were. But they have now lost that confidence. The editor of the Gujarati thought that if the Bombay dailies could so influence the Government as to lead it by the nose, what is the wonder if the Pioneer should be able to do the same once again? The Gujarati's knowledge of his own innocence did not give him any great assurance of his safety. It has now been laid bare that the lower classes have come to regard the Government not as a *ma bap*, but something very different. They objected to inoculation; for they feared that the object of the Government was to kill them! The simple act of the declaration of the plague in Calcutta led the citizens to fly in wild terror in all directions from the town. This does not show much confidence in the rulers.

As for the higher classes, they never doubted the good intentions of the Government for one moment. But they had doubts of the good intentions of some petty officials, put in charge of plague operations. They had doubts also whether their just representations would be listened to by the Government. So they fled too.

All the four lacs who fled from Calcutta, the higher and lower classes—might have remained in the town and sent a joint petition to the authorities. But they had no hopes that any representation from them would receive any consideration.

When Babu Ananda Mohan Bose arrived at the Howrah Station on Monday, he found that many thousands had assembled to bid him welcome. And why? He was not the bearer of any news of "peace with honour." Nor had he brought Home Rule for his country. What he had done was only to speak to English audiences of the grievances of his country. The people were so gratified at this piece of service, that they ran to welcome him. That movement showed the utter state of despair which has seized the people.

Babu Ananda Mohan did bring one piece of good intelligence, which was that the heart of the English people was absolutely sound.

We hope, the troubles of the people are over. We hope, God has already taken pity upon the people of India. Bengal has got a good and sympathetic ruler. The Bombay Government seems to be in a penitent mood. The North-West is also blessed with a sympathetic ruler. The Madras Governor has his excellent points, as his plague policy shews. Assam is in charge of Mr. Cotton.

Lord George Hamilton has a grievance. His Lordship complains that the native papers abuse him. But he has his revenge; he calls the natives "savages." He hurls also his thunderbolts. But the fact is, the unambitious, domestic, law-abiding and gentle people of this country have very little concern with the big folks at Simla or the India Office. Their concern is with the local rulers. When the local rulers are good, they care not who presides over the India Office, or if

any repressive enactments are thrust upon them.

The duties of the local rulers at the present moment are very plain before them. Their predecessors have shown the strength of their hands and destroyed the absolute confidence that the people had in British rule. It is now the duty of their successors to construct that which was destroyed, and to restore that confidence.

The Town-Hall meeting brought the following points to prominence. It is not a fact that no public meeting can be brought about in Calcutta without the active help of "the professional agitators." These so-called professional agitators, beyond offering advice and suggestions, which, as citizens, they were bound to do, kept themselves studiously aloof from the movement; yet, speaking of the meeting, even the *Englishman* was obliged to admit that it "was an immense gathering of the native residents and rate-payers." Besides, the student element was absolutely absent from the meeting. This proves conclusively that the so-called professional agitators had very little hand in the demonstration.

The members of the Marwari and Mussalman communities who, as non-political classes, never take part in political movements, mustered very strong on the occasion. The speeches were also very good, though they were delivered by others than "professional agitators." The speech of Babu Sita Nath Roy, the Sheriff, was a masterpiece of its kind. He was followed by Raja Benoy Krishna Bahadur, whose delivery was as excellent as the sentiments he uttered. No doubt, the Raja has a brilliant future before him. Babu Protap Chander Mozumdar is a practised speaker, and he maintained his reputation fully. Except on some rare occasions, Dr. Rashi Beharee Ghose had never before appeared as a platform speaker; but his powerful speech made a deep impression upon the minds of the vast assembly. His utterances were full of sound sense, and the attitude he took was simply unassailable. We shall quote a few sentences from his speech to show how he dealt with a favourite argument of Mr. Risley:—

Now Mr. Risley has told us—and Mr. Risley is an honourable man (laughter) that he is a friend of local self-government, but he does not like the idea of three Hindu gentlemen sitting on one Mahomedan gentleman and one European gentleman. This would have been a lamentable state of things only if it was true. But how does Mr. Risley propose to reform the present state of things? Why, by instituting a Committee of eight, possibly all Europeans, who will sit upon four elected Commissioners! (Laughter and applause.) This, according to Mr. Risley, will be the very ideal of local self-government.

Those who spoke in the vernacular, Bengalee, Hindi and Urdu, also did their parts exceedingly well. The speech of Mr. A. Choudry deserves some special notice, not only on account of its high merits but also for its attack of the British Indian Association, he himself being one of its members. In a vigorous speech, he condemned its attitude towards the Municipal Bill. The situation is unique—a public meeting of Indians condemning an Indian Association of such respectability! The fact that Mr. Choudry was vociferously cheered, is a proof positive that the public agreed in the views expressed by him. And what are these views? They are that the Association has betrayed the interests of the country! But as we said the other day, the members of the Association are all right. It is the Association which is all wrong. Mr. Choudry himself is a member, and a trusted member too, of the Association, he having been appointed a delegate by it on several occasions. The Sheriff himself is a member, and there were also present at the meeting others who belonged to the British Indian Association, as, for instance, Raj Joteendra Nath Rai Choudry, Kumar Radha P. Rai, Kumar Monindra Mullick, Babus Gagdendra Nath Tagore, Chandri Charan Law, Gopal Chander Gupta, Radha Charan Pal, Kali Nath Mitra, &c. &c. We have come across several important members of the Association, and they are all violently opposed to the Municipal Bill.

Mr. A. Choudry can blame the Association, but he cannot blame the members without blaming himself. The Association just now is in the hands of officials, and the members have been ignominiously ousted. And that is the secret of it. There was a fight between the wasps and a hornet. The latter, single handed, attacked the wasps repeatedly in their nest. This continued for some time, and then seeing that their opponent was too strong for them, the wasps left their nest and built up a new one. The members of the Association should build a new nest, leaving their old one to the hornet: that is the moral of it.

Our correspondent, "Deputy Magistrate," three or four days ago, has done a great public service by bringing to light the arrangement made to fill up the post, vacated by the death of the late Babu Umesh Chandra Batabyal. Here are the facts of the case, as placed at our disposal. Babu Umesh Chandra Batabyal was originally a member of the Statutory Civil Service. When a Joint Magistrate and officiating as Magistrate and Collector of Malda, he chose to transfer himself to the Provincial Civil Service. His name was accordingly removed from the list of the Joint-Magistrates and placed among the Deputy Magistrates. In due course, he was confirmed as a Magistrate and

Collector; but, in the Civil List, published by the Bengal Government, his name was placed neither among the Indian Civil Servants nor among the Statutory Civilians, but under a separate heading, namely, Members of the Provincial Civil Service, holding higher appointments &c. However, it was understood that the post, occupied by Mr. Batabyal, belonged to the Deputy Magistrates and not to the members of the Indian Civil Service. To the surprise of the Indian public, however, it has been notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that Mr. Maddox, a Civilian, has been confirmed as Magistrate and Collector, *vide* Mr. Batabyal, deceased. Now the Subordinate Executive Service contains some of the brilliant men of the country. They are in no way inferior to the average Civilian. As a rule, it is the Deputy Magistrates who carry on the administration of the country, the District Magistrate being engaged in supervising and controlling their work. It is no exaggeration to say that most of the District Magistrates cannot move a step without the help of the members of the Subordinate Executive Service. Unfortunately the door to enter the Civil Service is closed against them. They begin as Deputy Magistrates and end as such. Very few of them even succeed to rise to the first or the second grade of their service; for, the promotion is so slow that they are compelled to retire under 55 years' rule before they have passed the third grade. It is thus injustice all round with regard to this most useful class of servants. When Mr. Batabyal was taken as a Deputy Magistrate, the members of the Subordinate Executive Service were naturally led to believe that the bar, that stood in their way to rise to the higher appointments, had been taken away. The appointment of a Civilian in his place, however, goes to show that they were only tantalized. The members of the Uncovenanted Service were similarly tantalized with regard to another important appointment, namely, the Post Master-Generality of the N. W. Provinces. That post was reserved specially for a pure Indian, belonging to the Uncovenanted Service; but it has been in the possession of a Civilian since the past ten years. Here is an opportunity for Sir John Woodburn to do a bare act of justice and earn the gratitude of the people. Will His Honour be pleased to institute an enquiry into the matter, and take such steps to remove the alleged wrong as he deems fit?

A FURIOUS mob brutally murdered an Austrian under the impression that he was a plague inoculator. The case created great sensation, not only on account of the atrocious manner in which the foul deed was committed, but also because the victim was a European and a stranger. A special jury was empanelled to try this case, and European witnesses were brought to identify the accused. But the jury could not help feeling that the identification was not complete, and therefore they had no help but to acquit the prisoners. The Sessions Judge of Howrah, disagreeing with the jury, referred the case to the High Court. And Mr. Justice Amir Ali, who heard the reference along with Mr. Justice Henderson, soundly rated the gentlemen of the jury for having given what he thought a perverse verdict. Mr. Amir Ali distinguished himself on the criminal bench when he was in charge of it. We are, therefore, the more surprised to find him taking such an attitude towards the gentlemen of the jury, who are fully his peers in judging a question of fact. They were picked men; the prisoners were up-country men and not Bengalees; the crime committed, was atrocious. They had, therefore, not the slightest motive in feeling any sympathy for the accused. No doubt, the crime was atrocious, and there was a strong desire in their mind to see that the perpetrators of the deed were punished. But according to their judgment, it was not proved that the prisoners before them were the perpetrators of the murder. That being the case, they had no help but to acquit the prisoners. Of course, Mr. Justice Amir Ali and his colleague think that they are guilty, but the jury say they are not; and, as outsiders, we must say that in this matter the public would rather go with the latter than the Judges. On the whole, Mr. Justice Amir Ali had no reason whatever to use the strong language that he was led to do, to condemn the special jury, composed of some of the best men of the country who, besides, had better opportunities of arriving at the truth than himself.

A EUROPEAN gentleman writes to us:— In an article in a recent issue of your paper you speak of the custom of hanging several men for the murder of one. I am sending you in a separate cover, a printed petition to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, bearing on the subject. The principle is not teeth for tooth and eyes for eye, but tooth for tooth and eye for eye. But alas! who cares for principles? You will find that Sir A. P. MacDonnell was pleased to commute the sentence of death to one of life imprisonment. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor has been again petitioned, and, if justice is done, the three men should be let off.

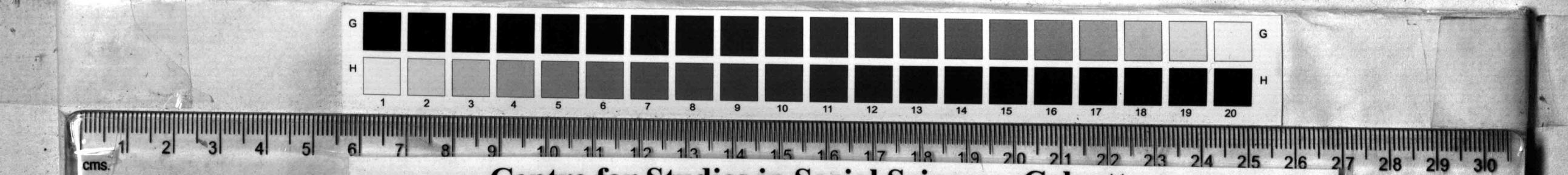
It is a great pity even the Judges of the High Court should be so careless of human life. It is beyond the means of poor men to have justice secured to them. What with the fees of counsel and other expenses, everybody and anybody cannot go up to the highest tribunal; and the result is that hundreds of poor people are simply trampled upon with impunity.

The facts of the case, as stated in the petition alluded to above, are so

extraordinary that it is simply incomprehensible to us how they were convicted at all, much less sentenced to be hanged. We are sorry, the petition is not drawn up with that care which the importance of the subject deserves; what we gather from it, is, however, this. Three young men of a certain village in Meerut, sons of a respectable villager, were charged with having killed a sweeper, named Juma, in March last, under the following circumstances. The three men, it was alleged, had raided the house of one Dharm Sing, a co-villager, for the purpose of committing a theft. Juma, the sweeper, tried to prevent their escape. Hence he was murdered by them. The prosecution, however, found it impossible to prove that thieving was the object of the accused, who belonged to a respectable family; so they shifted their ground and suggested that the reason why they entered the house of Dharm Sing at night was to give that man a beating, as he and these men were enemies. The Judges accepted this theory, convicted the prisoners and passed death-sentences upon them. It appears from the petition, however, that far from bearing any enmity to Dharm Sing, the three young men were deeply attached to Dharm Sing's wife, their aunt, she having nursed them in their infancy and having always looked upon them as their own children. What is, however, still more important is that the servants of one Kissen Lal, a well-to-do neighbour of Dharm Sing, deposed before the District Superintendent of Police that they had seen one Budha Sing—who made the first report at the Police Station, charging the accused with having killed Juma—and Mare, the other Choukidar at Dharm Sing's house, beating the deceased and dragging him in. Then the deceased's brother, named Jhunda, petitioned the Magistrate to the effect that the above-mentioned Mare had murdered his brother Juma on account of the latter's wife. This petition, as well as Kissen Lal's servants who were witnesses for the prosecution, were not produced in the Sessions Court; and the prosecution thought it best to evade all mention of them. Now if these statements are true, a greater miscarriage of justice can not be conceived. The petition discloses other equally startling facts which make it incumbent upon the Local Government, in the interests of justice and humanity, either to release the prisoners, or put them again on their trial, if that is possible. And these three men, who had no motive to kill the deceased even according to the prosecution, were sent to the gallows by the Allahabad High Court for the murder of a single man, and would have been hanged but for the merciful interference of Sir A. P. MacDonnell! Where are the people to go if they are denied justice by the highest tribunals in the land? The other day, we drew the attention of Sir John Woodburn to the case of Soshi Palui who should never have been sentenced to be hanged and yet the extreme sentence was passed on him; and unless the Lieutenant-Governor interferes, the young man, who, we are told, has barely passed his teens, will be launched into eternity. Such severity does not suit a non-criminal race like the Indians. It only creates a disgust and aversion to the administration of justice in this country. Mr. La Touche, we hope, will see his way to complete the work of humanity, begun by Sir Antony MacDonnell. Sir Antony commuted the death-sentences passed on them into that of life imprisonment. It remains with Mr. La Touche to let them off as they are apparently innocent and render a desolate family happy.

WHICH is more difficult—to rise up or to come down? Certainly, to rise up. Who is higher—the Liberal or the Conservative? Certainly the Liberal; for, it is easier to convert a Liberal and bring him down to feel like a Conservative than to convert a Conservative into a Liberal, and instil liberal principles into his heart. It is the easiest thing in the world to convert a hot-headed Radical and make him feel like Lord George Hamilton. And what is the process? It is to bring him to India and give him a high appointment! Mr. Morley, we are told, as yet retains his Liberal principles intact. But let him be appointed, say, Agent to the Governor-General in the Central Provinces. Let him, as such, be made to hold a *darbar*, attended by the 70 Princes under the Agency. Let them attend the *darbar* to offer their homage to him. Let him have a procession, preceded by chopdars, flag-bearers, and so forth, and followed by the 70 Princes all on the backs of elephants. Let his be the biggest and painted. If Mr. Morley be subjected to this course of training, he is sure to be cured of his Radicalism in a short time. In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Mr. John Morley" the following sentence occurred:— Mr. Morley was offered the India Office in 1894. Had the offer been accepted, Mr. Morley might have become as Imperial, in the best sense of the word, as Sir Henry Fowler, who till he went to the India Office, was one of the most pronounced of Radicals.

Is Sir Henry Fowler aware that he is not what he was? Possibly not, though the world knows, and his best friends know, it. If he had known that after leading an active life for a score of years in the service of God and man, he had at last, by serving in the place of the Great Moghul, only fitted himself to ride a painted elephant, he would have bade adieu to his office. Who is to convince Sir H. Fowler of the fact that



no longer a Liberal? Mr. Pickersgill concluded his speech on the Indian Seditious Debate in Parliament with the following remarks:—

In conclusion, he could not refrain from drawing attention to the absence to-day of the right hon. member for Wolverhampton (Sir Fowler). Under a Liberal Government he had been Secretary of State for India and he (Mr. Pickersgill) thought that he ought to have been present, to lead the members of the Opposition in this debate. (Cheers.)

From the telegram, published in another column, it appears that the Puri Municipality is determined to commit certain acts, which, rightly or wrongly, will create a profound sensation throughout the Hindu world. There is scarcely a Hindu who will not shudder if you propose to him to kill a monkey. No Shastric text is needed to show that the slaughter of monkeys and baboons, specially in a Hindu shrine, is a gross sacrilege. These animals are held in such veneration by certain classes of Hindus that they are worshipped as gods.

Both the *Deingale* and the *Indian Nation* declare that Babu Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari, the Secretary of the British Indian Association, went over to Raja Binya Krishna to persuade him not to preside at the recent Town Hall meeting.

The *Indian Daily News* has very rightly drawn attention to the scandalous condition of the roads in the town and specially in the Suburbs. For several months the public have been loud in their complaints of the manner in which the roads are being restored and reformed by the contractors, who are entrusted with the work of laying Drainage and Water pipes, under the Municipality.

The Engineer stated that most of the roads, already sewered and completed, had been lately well repaired, and there was no fault to find with them; but he would wish to say that Messrs. Martin and Company's remarks, in the closing paragraph of their letter, dated 6th April, 1898, should be qualified by the following statement of facts, that is to say, that in almost every road that has had sewers laid to any considerable depth, the road surface, to varying widths on either side of the actual excavation for the sewers, has been cracked and has sunk, and in any case such operations as sawing a road are under the most favourable circumstances, not conducive to maintaining a good road surface over the portion left

the whole road had been opened up. The only remedy that he could suggest was that these roads be thoroughly metalled by about the end of the rains, so as to give time for consolidation of the filling. It would be a mistake to do anything except patch-repairs just at present.

We accord a hearty welcome to Babu Ananda Mohun Bose who returned home from England on the last Monday evening. The reception accorded to him at the Howrah station was on a right royal style. It is said that big men are not honoured in their own country.

The following letter from Sir Alexander Mackenzie appears in the *Englishman*.—Sir, When presiding at the Assam Dinner in June last, I was not informed of the presence of a reporter, and only became aware of the fact when a copy of the *Colonial Mail* or some such paper was sent me a week later. The report of my speech was so inaccurate that I prepared from my notes a revised copy, as some of the matters dealt with were important. I did not include in this the remarks I made in reply to the toast of my health, and I see that *Capital*, in its issue of the 28th of July, has made characteristic capital out of a misprint in these. I did not, of course, say that no respectable European had ever been connected with the Calcutta Municipality, but that under the present regime it was impossible to get representative Europeans from the commercial community to serve—a trite truism—as everybody knows.

As regards the misreported phrase, I owe no amende to the Editor of *Capital*—his style entitles him to none—but I offer this explanation to any other persons who may have been hurt by the misreported words. A. MACKENZIE, London, Aug. 17.

The letter speaks for itself, yet some notes may explain it better. Sir Alexander says, he owes no amende to the Editor of *Capital*. That is because when Sir Alexander's Assam Dinner speech, reached Calcutta, *Capital* offered the following comments upon it:—

Such comments as the above, would have deterred any man of spirit from noticing the writer who indulged in them. But Sir A. Mackenzie's spirit, it seems, is utterly broken. He wants his Municipal Bill to be passed, and he relies entirely for the consummation of his pious desire, upon the support of the European residents of Calcutta. So he cannot afford to offend them, not even *Capital*, which doubted his "truthfulness" and called him "mean," "contemptuous," "ill-conditioned," "a failure," and insinuated that he drew his pay without doing any work. The probabilities are, however, that he did use the words attributed to him; for, they are just like some of his other utterances. Besides, the man who took them down, was on the spot and had done it immediately after delivery. But Sir A. Mackenzie confesses that he wrote the above letter long after the delivery of his speech. But there is no doubt, Sir Alexander is sorry that any sentiment should be attributed to him, which would hurt the sensibilities of the Europeans in Calcutta, on whom he solely relies for the consummation of his pious wish. One would fancy, from reading the letter, that Sir A. Mackenzie has a heart which is so kind that it abhors hurting any one's feelings. But that cannot be. In the report of his speech, he was made to call the Bengalee Commissioners "adventurers." This he does not consider a misprint; and so he admits it. But he has not a word for the Bengalee Commissioners. Are the Bengalee Commissioners adventurers, because they live in their own city—live and die here? We fancy, ordinarily Sir A. Mackenzie would not have much cared whether his speech

offended the Europeans in Calcutta or not, whom he had left for good: but the Municipal Bill? What is to become of the Municipal Bill if the Europeans take offence? Indeed, his letter is more a request to the Europeans not to forget his Municipal Bill than to forgive him. Yet, why did he commit the mistake of ignoring the *Indian Daily News* which is the warmest supporter of his scheme?

It was, we believe, the *Englishman* which said that Messrs. Theodore Beck and Theodore Morrison, of the Allighur College, "have found more than a match in Mr. Alfred Nundy, a Eurasian Barrister practising in Gorukhpore." Mr. Nundy is not an Eurasian; neither is he ambitious of being called one, or, for the matter of that, an unadulterated European. He is a pure Indian and is proud of being born of Indian parents. This is, however, by the way. It may be remembered that the two Theodoros of Allighur wrote a series of articles in the *Pioneer* on that ridiculous subject, "Is India growing richer?" Yes, the subject is ridiculous, because no one in his senses would now seriously raise such a question like that, for, if India were prospering, it would not have been visited by famine every decade, and severe scarcity every half a decade. The sages of Allighur, however, raised it, and the *Pioneer* allowed them large space to argue it in their own way. Mr. Theodore Beck began thus. Akbar took 33 per cent of the gross produce of the land, whilst other rulers exacted up to 50 per cent. It, therefore, follows, Mr. Beck remarks, that the agriculturists should now be capable of paying more than the 33 per cent, taken by Akbar. But, says Mr. Beck, on the authority of the Famine Commissioners, that the English Government takes only 5 per cent of the gross produce of the land, that is about 1/10th of what was taken by the former rulers. Does this not prove conclusively, exclaims Mr. Beck triumphantly, that the ryots have prospered under British rule? Mr. Nundy meets him in the following way. Leniency and generosity are all very well; but in these times of extreme pressure, surely Government would be justified in doubling the amount paid by the agriculturists, if they were really capable of paying six or eight times as much as they are paying now. Why does not the Government then do it? On the other hand, says Mr. Nundy, if Mr. Beck were to go to Naini Tal and make this proposal to the Lieutenant-Governor and his Chief Secretary, who carried out the settlement in the Gorukhpore and Basti districts respectively, would they not be making a mental calculation of the number of medical men in Naini Tal who could form a commission of lunatics? Mr. Nundy then states these stubborn facts for the edification of Mr. Beck, whose knowledge of India is derived from the perusal of some books and who yet thinks that he knows more of the real condition of the Indian people than they themselves do. (1) Settlement officers had often to reduce the assessments of their assistants; and that a small increase of 5 per cent, or 10 per cent, on the rates actually assessed, would have compelled the Zemindar to give up the village as unprofitable to him. (2) With reference to the Madras Presidency, where annual settlements are made directly with the ryots and where the Government can increase the rates by 50 or 100 per cent, by a stroke of the pen, Lord George Hamilton made the following startling statement on May 3rd in reply to a question, namely, that on the average there are 7,000 or 8,000 tenants whose lands are annually sold for default in payment of the land revenue. (3) In the Bombay Presidency, one Commission after another met to devise plans for the relief of the indebted ryots. Indeed, the case is everywhere the same; and very little margin is left to Government to squeeze more money from the land. Mr. Nundy ends by turning the table upon Mr. Beck: "I ask, taking Mr. Beck's facts and figures, whether or not the inference is absurd that the agriculturists are better off when they pay 5 per cent of their gross produce and are unable to pay more than were their predecessors who paid from 33 to 50 per cent? The prosperity and poverty question is contained in a nutshell. Previously the wealth of the country circulated among the people, and now it is drained to other countries. India cannot prosper but must grow poor and poorer under such unnatural arrangement."

**THE STATE OF THE ROADS.** MR. R. T. GREER, Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, has addressed the following reply to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 26th August.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 116, of the 17th instant, referring to alleged irregularities in the work of the Engineering Department of this office. It is possible that excessive caution was observed in the retention of the bamboo fencing in Clive Street, for an unduly long time. Two sudden subsidences had taken place at intervals of ten days after heavy rain, the sub-soil at the place being extremely faulty. It is to be regretted that the operation caused considerable inconvenience to the public. Enquiries are being made to ascertain the exact cause of the regrettable accident in Wood Street. It has been represented that the horse on the occasion was bolting and beyond the control of the rider, and that the gentleman fell off although the animal did not come down or receive injury of any kind. The iron traps on the road have since been put in order, and I trust no further cause of complaint will arise in connection with them.

The attention of the Executive Engineer, Calcutta Division, has been called to the subject of your complaint regarding the Strand, the road being in the charge of the Public Works Department, Bengal Government. The Municipal Engineer has represented that in common with other bodies in Calcutta, the Corporation has experienced considerable difficulty in retaining labourers and obtaining a sufficient number of carts, claiming some allowance on this account. It is admitted, however, that a system of repair of roads in the town is not satisfactory; the strength of the existing staff is insufficient and better supervision is required. The subject came to the notice of the Commissioners on a late occasion, and it is hoped that a necessary revision of the Engineering Department will be carried out at an early date in the interests of the public and the Corporation.

**SIR W. J. CUNNINGHAM** will accompany H. E. the Viceroy on his Burma tour.

It is considered probable that Mr. Merck, C. S., will be appointed Commissioner of the Peshawar Division on Sir Richard Udny's retirement.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GALBRAITH** commanding the Quetta District, officiates in command of the Bombay forces, *vice* General Duncan, deceased.

**MR. FRANS SHAWE**, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, will on return from leave officiate as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, when Mr. Clark goes on leave this winter.

The question of transferring the headquarters of the Bengal Command from Naini Tal to Masoorie has, it is believed, been engaging the attention of the Government of India.

**MR. BIGGS**, Accountant-General, Madras, has proceeded at his own expense, with the sanction of the Government to Gatacamund, where he will continue to discharge his duties for the next two or three months.

**MR. HAMMICK**, Inspector-General of Police, Madras handed over charge of the Department to Mr. Harold Stuart on Monday. If plague spreads, to the Madras Presidency within the next few weeks, Mr. Hammick will be appointed Plague Commissioner, otherwise he will proceed on furlough.

The official forecast of the Coorg coffee crop, just issued estimates 2,730 tons for Europeans, and 1,470 tons for natives. The total yield is 4,200 tons, compared with an average of 5,300 tons last year.

**MR. D'CRUZ**, late Postmaster, Mysore, has filed an action against the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for Rs. 20,000 damage for the death of his son, Joseph Aloisius Samuel, age 29, who was killed in the Mulloor bridge disaster last September. The plaintiff sues in *forma pauperis*. The hearing will be before the Chief Court on the 13th instant.

The first forecast of the cotton crop in the Punjab, dated 20th August, shows a decrease of area of 29 per cent, as compared with last year, and 11.6 short of average. The future of the crop is said to depend entirely on the rainfall in August and September. The area under indigo is 35 per cent, less than last year, and that under sesamum 6 per cent, less. The largest decrease in the latter case is in the irrigated tracts, amounting to 15 per cent.

If Europeans on urgent business are to be allowed to travel without pass, why should not the Indians have the same privilege? That plague is no respecter of colour, has been amply proved in Poona, Bombay and Kurrachee. Judging from the cases which occurred in the above towns, it would seem that respectable Europeans are more susceptible to the disease than respectable Indians. So, plague measures are going to be enforced again with all their rigour at Poona. But have not these measures been tried and found wanting? Did not they prove a source of unmitigated suffering to the people, without being able to check, in the least, the progress of the disease? Why, then, revert to them again, and create unrest?

**SIR M. BROWNAGE** talked of the necessity of encouraging technical education in India and Lord George Hamilton could not let slip such an excellent opportunity of giving vent to his feelings regarding India. He took that opportunity of insulting the educated Indians. He has thus a low opinion of those who are educated. As for the rest, they are savages. And this is the official who holds absolute sway over the whole of India! Can not England give us a ruler who has less pronounced antipathy to the people of this country?

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**MILITARY OFFICE.** Colonel Barrow has taken over charge of the Secretaryship of the Military Department from General Mauland, who proceeds on privilege leave.

**A MUKTEAR FINED.** Our Khulna correspondent writes: "The other day a Muktear, practising in the Court of Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Magistrate, was fined ten rupees, for speaking to his client with his back turned towards the Magistrate."

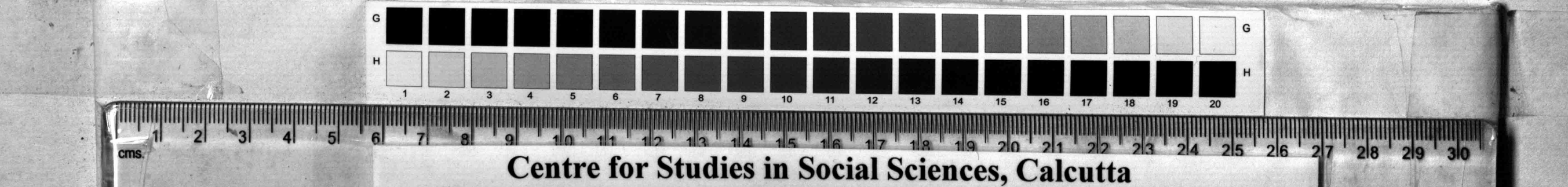
**CONVICTION OF FEMALE THIEVES.** The case in which a woman and her daughter-in-law were charged with having stolen a pair of valuable gold bangles, belonging to Babu Sarat Chandra Mitter, under circumstances already reported, was yesterday concluded before Babu M. N. Gupta, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, who sentenced the mother-in-law to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The daughter-in-law was ordered to be confined till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

**CUTTING EACH OTHERS THROAT.** Yesterday before Moulvi Seraj-ul-Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, two coolies, attached to the Kidderpore Dockyard, were placed on their trial on a charge of having attempted to kill each other by cutting their throats with razors. It appears that both the accused used to reside in a cell of the office of Garden Reach Municipality. One of the accused asked a loan of money from the other, which being refused, they fell into a quarrel, in course of which one struck the other, cutting each their throats from ear to ear with razors. The trial is proceeding.

**ASSAULTING WITH AN AXE.** Yesterday before Moulvi Seraj-ul-Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, two cartmen were placed on their trial on a charge of having caused grievous hurt to Fozla Rahaman, a rich general contractor of Ripon Street, with an axe. It appears that the complainant on the morning of Sunday last, came to Kalighat in his private carriage for the contract of some bricks. At the time the accused's carts violently tolled with the complainant's carriage, which was severely smashed. On the complainant's remonstrating, the first accused severely struck the complainant with an axe, causing serious injury on his hand. The trial is proceeding.

**ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A NEWSPAPER.** At the High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, Mr. Gregory on behalf of Mr. Barlow, the accused in the case of Lieutenant Lethbridge, *vs.* the Editor of *Indian Planter's Gazette*, applied for the issue of a commission for the examination of Colonel Mathias at Simla who would shortly proceed to Europe. Mr. Hyde for the plaintiff objected on the ground that written statement of the accused had not been filed yet. His Lordship after hearing counsel in both sides decided that upon the materials before him, he was unable to order the commission to issue. Upon Mr. Gregory undertaking to file the written statement by Wednesday, his Lordship promised to hear the application again on Wednesday morning at half-past ten o'clock.

**FORGERY OF A CHEQUE.** A forgery of a cheque for Rs. 10,000 on the Bank of Bengal has been detected. On the 23rd ultimo, a cheque for that amount, purporting to have been issued by Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Co., in favour of one Devendra Nath Dutt or bearer was presented at the Bank of Bengal and cashed. On the 1st instant it was discovered that the cheque was forged, and the police were informed. Detective Superintendent, Rai Jogendra Chunder Mitter Bahadur was deputed to make inquiries, assisted by Detective Inspectors Ellis and Ahmed Khan. While inquiries were being made at the office of Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Co., one Hurry Ooyah, a bearer, in the employ of the firm, betrayed signs of nervousness, which aroused suspicion. On being questioned he reluctantly admitted having given the firm's cheque-book to one of the junior clerks named Prabode Chunder Bhattacharjee, who was found to correspond exactly to the description given by the Bank of Bengal authorities of the man who had cashed the cheque. He was arrested, and in his house a newly-purchased gold watch was found, and also a receipt for the purchase of two similar watches. Prabode was questioned and stated that the other watch was in the possession of a friend of his named Monmohar Ram Bose. The latter having heard of what had taken place, absconded to Chella, where he was traced and arrested on Saturday morning. Both he and his accomplice confessed the fraud, and gave up all the money obtained on the cheque, except Rs. 388, which was the price paid for the two watches. After cashing the cheque, which was paid in large notes, the accused took the precaution to go immediately to the Currency Office and have them changed into small notes of Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 each. The two accused will be placed before the Magistrate to-day.



MANUFACTURE OF SALT.—His Excellency the Governor-General directs that no person shall manufacture salt in the Districts of the 24 Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge and Chittagong, with the exception of Calcutta...

LECTURE ON "LORD GOURANGA."—The eloquent speech on "Lord Gouranga," delivered by that pious Vaishnava, a young man of 23, at the Beadon Square on Sunday, says a correspondent, "had a thrilling effect upon those who heard him."

LORD ELGIN'S BURMA TOUR.—It is now settled that the R. M. steamer "Clive" will convey the Viceroy to Burma about the second week in November, returning from Rangoon about the second week in December.

EARTHQUAKE.—A violent earthquake tremor was felt in Darjeeling on Sunday morning at 8-20. It was not undulating but a sharp severe shock, lasting quite one minute. The direction was from north to south, and no damage was done.

HOWRAH-AMTA TRAMWAY.—Approximate return of traffic and mileage for the week ended 27th August, on 28 1/2 miles open for total traffic for the week, coaching traffic, number of passengers, 13,506; coaching receipts, Rs. 3,222; merchandise and mineral traffic, weight carried, 4,898 maunds; Receipts, Rs. 107; total earnings, Rs. 4,089.

ANOTHER COLLISION AT BOGOLA.—Another collision occurred at Bogola on Saturday, this time between No. 63 up goods train and a relief train which had gone to Bogoola to assist in the removal of the wreckage caused by last Monday's collision. Details are, not yet known at Sealdah, but a European fitter, who was in charge of the relief train and two coolies are said to have received slight injuries and three wagons of the goods train were damaged, and derailed blocking the line for some time. Assistance was promptly sent. The 16 down passenger train from Dumka, which, usually, arrives at Sealdah at 1-30 P. M., arrived slightly behind time. An enquiry will be held. The result of the official investigation into the former collision held on Friday is not yet known.

LIKE A MOMAD TRIBE.—Our Madhupura correspondent writes: Recently, some men have made their appearance here, who have no fixed habitation of their own. They are some 100 in number, including females and children. They load all their necessary household implements, on asses, horses and buffaloes. Their equipment is very large and extended. We had a talk with them. They said that they had come from Muttra City and would be away in a day or two. We had a spaniel dog with us and with a view to get its pair, we wanted to see their dogs. They said that their dogs were not then there and they would call them after a while. On asking for a second time, one of them made a peculiar scream, and, to our utter astonishment, we saw a score of different kinds of dogs running, barking and howling, to the spot where we were from different sides. They said that these dogs were employed in attacking tigers. Our Sub-divisional Officer has fined one of the females of the batch—Rs. 25 for having been found in possession of more than the statutory quantity of opium.

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—The Indian Medical Record thus comments on the recent Government resolution relating to the pay and prospects of the Civil Assistant Surgeons: "In short we may state these long suffering servants of the State who asked for bread, have been offered a stone. We shall not pretend to say that we are thankful to the Director-General and others in authority for the niggardliness with which they have treated the prayers and entreaties of our Civil Assistant Surgeon brethren, for we have but to state that the pittance offered in this Gazette Resolution to a hoary-headed medical officer of 30 years' approved service, who is the possession of a University degree, namely, Rs. 300, is lower than the salary which the Government pays to the most junior Surgeon-Lieutenant of but one day's service who may chance to be the possessor of those glorious academic qualifications known as the Edinburgh D. O. and the B. S. A. of London. This conduct of the Government, harsh and ungenerous as it is, should only urge the members of the local medical profession and the local medical services to more united and determined action in defence of their interests. The medical administration has played its trump card and it exposes a hand that is as ungenerous as it is unjust, and this policy now demands a counter-movement that will expose the failures of our rulers in this country, to those who are in real authority in England."

SATURDAY'S TRAIN ACCIDENT AT BOGOLA.—The Government Railway Police concluded on Monday the investigation into the circumstances which attended the collision on Saturday morning between No. 49 up goods train and a relief train which had been despatched for the purpose of clearing the wreckage caused by the previous collision between two goods trains at Bogola, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It transpired that No. 49 up goods train was taken on the up line, which is blocked by the wreckage of the previous collision, and used as a temporary siding, so that two passenger trains could run through via the down line. Meanwhile the relief train, while approaching the scene of the wreck, also got on the up line, the driver being under the impression that that course was the safest, least suspecting that No. 49 up goods train had halted there. So great is the curve at this spot that both trains were unable to determine each other's position from a distance of 100 yards. Those in charge of the goods train as a precautionary measure began whistling and exhibiting the usual red flag, but all to no purpose. Shortly before the collision Messrs. Watson and Reilly, of the railway workshop, and two coolies jumped off the goods train. The native fireman and Jack on the engine, kept their places and but for their conduct the collision would have been much more serious. A vigorous attempt was made to bring the train to a halt, but though unsuccessful in this direction, the speed was so considerably reduced that the fireman as well as the Jack, beyond receiving a smart shock, escaped altogether unhurt. The two engines, three wagons, and a truck were much damaged through the collision.

A MODEL PADRE.—The Coonada correspondent writes: The marriage of Miss Wicks celebrated in the English Church on the 10th instant, had an unpleasant incident connected with it. Captain Wicks, who maintains very cordial relations with Hindu gentlemen, invited some seven or eight of them to attend the marriage. In response to the invitation, the following gentlemen, namely, Dewan Bahadur S. V. Kamodoss Nayudu Garu, Rao Bahadur P. Purnayyapanthulu Garu, Venkatappaiah Garu, K. Perajaru Garu, D. Seshagiri Row Guro, N. Padmanabham Garu, Rao Bahadur B. Venkataratnam Garu and K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, attended the Church, and after the marriage service was over were still sitting there, out of delicacy for the English gentlemen who were crowding at the gate and through whose midst they had to push their way. Then came the Reverend A. E. Stanley, who was then the officiating Chaplain and imperiously ordered the Hindu gentlemen to take off their head-dress. The official gentlemen on the front bench obeyed the order, but the Revd. gentleman seeing that it was not attended to by Mr. N. Padmanabham or Mr. D. Seshagiri Row who were then talking with Mr. Brodie at a short distance, proceeded to Mr. Padmanabham and repeated the command. On his refusing to obey the order, the Revd. gentleman appears to have lost his serenity and resorted to the use of objectionable language calling them heathen and charging them with want of manners and so on. Not satisfied with this, it is said he even began to pull out Mr. B. Venkataratnam by the hand. Mr. Brodie's interference was of no avail as the Revd. Chaplain, according to his own statement, was the undisputed master within the precincts of the church. Then the Hindu gentlemen left the place in a body.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mrs. A. H. Vernece, Olig. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the Sitalganj Sub-division of the Patna district. Babu Purna Chandra Chaudhuri, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Gagan Chandra Das, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. on leave, is appointed to have charge of Sopul Sub-division of the Bhagalpur district. Mr. G. W. Place, Olig. Dist. and Sess Judge, Suran, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days. Mr. A. P. Pennell acting for him. Babu Narendro Nath Gupta, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Supaul, Bhagalpur, is allowed leave for two months. Mr. Ambika Charan Sen, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Mysore. Babu Kali Prasad, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Faridpur, is transferred to Nadia. Babu Sashi Sihar, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Nadia, is transferred to Faridpur. Babu Shib Chunder Nag, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Dacca, is transferred to Faridpur. Babu Gobind Chandra Das Gupta, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. on leave, is posted to Dacca. Babu Hira Lal Sen, sub-protem Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. employed on special-revolution work in the district of the 24 Parganas, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Janendra Nath Choudhuri, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Noakhali, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Mohendro Chunder Mozumdar, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Monghyr, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. A. J. Ollenbach, Olig. Dy. Magte. and Dy. Coll. Champaran, is transferred to Monghyr. Mr. J. Clarke, Personal Assistant to the General of Jails, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days. Masani Abul Fatah Mahomed Abdal Hafeez, Spl. Sub-Regt. Suran, is allowed leave for one month. Masani Mahomed Zaki Hasan, acting for him. The following promotion and confirmations are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service, with effect from the 1st August, 1898: Confirmed in Class VII: Babu Chandra Bishwanath Bhaduri (sub-protem in Class VII) promoted sub-protem to Class VII. Babu Bisweswar Sen (Class VII) Confirmed in Class VIII: Babu Hridaya Chander Banerjee (sub-protem in Class VIII). Babu Praniath Nath Mukerjee, Prof., Rajshahi College, is appointed to be a Prof. in the Hooghly College. Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjee, M. A., acting for him. Dr. T. L. Walker is appointed to be Lecturer on Geology at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Surg. apt. E. L. Brown, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Howrah. Dr. J. A. Fink, Olig. Civil Med. Officer of Bhagalpur, is appointed temporarily to act as Civil Med. Officer of Purnea. Surgeon-Captain F. C. S. Vaughan, Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan. Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chander Mukerjee is appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle, and is also placed on special duty in connection with anti-cholera inoculation. Babu Jogendra Lal Chaudhuri, Munsif of Cox's Bazar, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days. Babu Lal Behari Dey, Munsif of Babna, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Bijoy Gopal Bosh, Munsif of Bhola, is allowed leave for fourteen days. Babu Krishna Lal Dey, sub-protem Dy. Coll. employed as Superintendent of Distillery, Chapra, Suran, is allowed leave for one month.

ANGLO-INDIAN DAILIES IN BOMBAY.

HERE is a splendid example of the vaunted fairness of spirit of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. Our readers may remember that the Bombay Gazette and the Times of India refused to publish the proceedings of the case against Messrs. Thacker and Co, the well known firm in this city. These journals have now thought it proper to boycott some of the replies to questions asked by honourable members in the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Among the interpellations, there were some which referred to the Poona policy of the Government of Bombay. For instance, the Hon. Mr. Mehta asked an ingenious question framed in a manner so as to leave no loop-hole for Government for escape, on the imposition of the Punitive Police on the city of Poona. His question was as follows: "Will Government be pleased to state if there is now anything, and if there is, what, in the conduct of the inhabitants of the city of Poona which render it expedient to continue the imposition of additional police for the purpose of either protection or for any other purpose?" We search in vain in Anglo-Indian morning contemporaries for the reply of Government to this question. But this is not the only question the reply to which these fair-minded journals have thought it as calculated to enhance their reputation for impartiality, not to publish. There are many other similar questions the replies to which have been similarly boycotted. What is more in order to avoid the appearance of deliberate injustice, they have also boycotted some other questions of a less uncomfortable nature, the replies to which cannot disclose any weak points in the policy of Government. The Times of India has also published the reply to the Hon. Mr. Khare's question on the nurse incident in connection with the Natu affair. But, on the whole, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries seem to have studiously avoided the publication of such questions and answers as must have thrown Government into an uncomfortable situation. The moral of the whole story is obvious enough. It is no use blaming these journals, although as public organs, they are in duty bound to maintain the utmost impartiality. What is necessary is the publication of a daily newspaper edited by eminent natives. We shall not then be required to depend upon the Times of India or the Bombay Gazette for our information. Is it too much to hope that some systematic efforts will be made by our leaders in this direction. Madras and Calcutta have got excellent dailies conducted by Indians. Why should Bombay not have a similar one? This is a question which requires a prompt reply at the hands of the educated public of Bombay.

SOONABAI, a Parsée girl, aged eleven years, residing with her father, Kaikhosro Doraji, on the second floor of a house at Mint Road, Bombay, was standing near a window in the house about twenty-five days ago, when she was struck on her head with a small slug or bullet, sustaining a slight wound. The wound was dressed and nothing more was thought of the matter. On the 31st ultimo a small tumour appeared and a doctor was summoned to see it and the bullet was extracted. It is a bullet, evidently fired from an air gun. The wound is not serious. Police enquiries are in progress.

MR. HIGHAM'S Report on Irrigation Works in India, published in a recent issue of the "Gazette of India," lends countenance to those who prefer irrigation works to railway construction in this country. The report contains facts and figures which go to prove that irrigation works in India pay more handsomely to the State than railways, and that they confer greater advantages on the general population. On the Major and Minor irrigation works during 1896-97, the net profit to Government amounted to 6.15 and 9.95 per cent respectively. Seventeen millions acres of land were irrigated, the value of the crops produced in such irrigated lands being estimated at forty-six crores of rupees.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT. FROM Friday the 2nd instant to Tuesday the 6th instant there were five fresh cases and five deaths. The total of "true cases" up to the 6th instant was 225 and deaths 185.

THE other day a person who passed himself off as a Plague Doctor was arrested at Fyzabad on the charge of extorting Rs. 2 from a villager at the Railway Station. The man was sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS from Bombay, Bengal, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore will not be allowed to book to Tirupati for the ensuing Brahmo-savam festival for fear of the plague.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation Dr. Vieges brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner that it appeared from the daily returns published in the local papers that plague cases were being imported into the city from the suburbs and other surrounding places, and care should, therefore, be taken that men suffering from plague or who were suspected of suffering from it, were not allowed to enter the city either by land, rail or water. Pressure ought to be brought to bear on Government to see that such men were prevented from entering the city. The Municipal Commissioner said that he was already in communication with Government on the subject.

ON the threatened approach of the plague, the city of Bangalore presented a spectacle, the like of which had been witnessed in Calcutta under similar circumstances. All sorts of wild rumours flew in the air, and horrors of isolation, segregation and compulsory inoculation, etc., stalked over the city like grim spectres. In their consternation, the people knew not whom to ask for correct information; for, the authorities were unapproachable. Bangalore, however, did not suffer from this great disadvantage; there the authorities were accessible, and accordingly the other day, people of all sorts and denominations met in their thousands at Bangalore, at which, among others, the British Resident, the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Thambu Chetty, C. I. E., were present. The Resident explained to the vast assembly in Urdu the precautionary measures, adopted by the Government, against plague. He exhorted the people to help the authorities in their attempt to keep off the plague, and told them that they need not be unnecessarily afraid of segregation, and assured them that there would be no compulsion as regards inoculation. Mr. Chetty spoke in Canarese much in the same strain, and announced that people, when need be, might accommodate their patients in their own hospitals. There was a belief in some quarters, that those who were admitted in plague hospitals, never returned home; but both the Resident and Mr. Chetty declared it to be most unfounded and the merest nonsense. At the meeting three Mahomedans rose and put some questions to the Resident who answered them all, to their satisfaction.

INDU PRAKASH.

HERE is a splendid example of the vaunted fairness of spirit of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. Our readers may remember that the Bombay Gazette and the Times of India refused to publish the proceedings of the case against Messrs. Thacker and Co, the well known firm in this city. These journals have now thought it proper to boycott some of the replies to questions asked by honourable members in the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Among the interpellations, there were some which referred to the Poona policy of the Government of Bombay. For instance, the Hon. Mr. Mehta asked an ingenious question framed in a manner so as to leave no loop-hole for Government for escape, on the imposition of the Punitive Police on the city of Poona. His question was as follows: "Will Government be pleased to state if there is now anything, and if there is, what, in the conduct of the inhabitants of the city of Poona which render it expedient to continue the imposition of additional police for the purpose of either protection or for any other purpose?" We search in vain in Anglo-Indian morning contemporaries for the reply of Government to this question. But this is not the only question the reply to which these fair-minded journals have thought it as calculated to enhance their reputation for impartiality, not to publish. There are many other similar questions the replies to which have been similarly boycotted. What is more in order to avoid the appearance of deliberate injustice, they have also boycotted some other questions of a less uncomfortable nature, the replies to which cannot disclose any weak points in the policy of Government. The Times of India has also published the reply to the Hon. Mr. Khare's question on the nurse incident in connection with the Natu affair. But, on the whole, our Anglo-Indian contemporaries seem to have studiously avoided the publication of such questions and answers as must have thrown Government into an uncomfortable situation. The moral of the whole story is obvious enough. It is no use blaming these journals, although as public organs, they are in duty bound to maintain the utmost impartiality. What is necessary is the publication of a daily newspaper edited by eminent natives. We shall not then be required to depend upon the Times of India or the Bombay Gazette for our information. Is it too much to hope that some systematic efforts will be made by our leaders in this direction. Madras and Calcutta have got excellent dailies conducted by Indians. Why should Bombay not have a similar one? This is a question which requires a prompt reply at the hands of the educated public of Bombay.

THE Collector of Ootacamund, Mr. Butterworth, has applied to Government to sanction the enforcement of the Cattle Diseases Act in parts of the Nilgiri, especially Kandal, where rinderpest has made its appearance. An inspection station and hospital for the treatment of sick animals will be established at Kallutty.

Telegrams.

LONDON, SEPT. 3. Telegraphic communication with the Soudan expedition is again interrupted.

LONDON, SEPT. 3. Communication with the Soudan expedition has been restored. Sirdar Kitchener telegraphs that the gunboats have cleared the whole of the right bank of the Nile, demolishing all the forts; also those on Tuti Island opposite Omdurman. The guns of the forts were wrecked. The howitzer practice from the gunboats was excellent.

Latest despatches from the front state that the gunboats captured four guns and partially destroyed the dome of the mosque of the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman. In the meanwhile the Sirdar advanced to Kereri on Thursday, driving in the Derwish outposts without any loss on our side. When the gunboats rejoined Sirdar Kitchener, the latter sent forward the horse battery and camelry and thereupon the Khalifa with the whole of his force, estimated at 35,000, came out to give battle.

LONDON, SEPT. 3. M. Cavaignac, French Minister for War, has resigned, on the ground of being unable to assent to a revision of the Dreyfus case. The German press deny that any alliance has been made between Great Britain and Germany, but admit the possibility of an arrangement of a Colonial nature.

LONDON, SEPT. 3. The Clan Mackintosh, from Calcutta, has been in collision in the Thames, and has been beached at Hole Haven. Her hold is full of water.

LONDON, SEPT. 4. The accounts of the fighting state that early on Friday the Khalifa's whole army attacked Sirdar Kitchener's force boldly and determinedly, and endeavoured to envelope both flanks, but were repulsed after an hour's fighting. The Sirdar then began his advance on Omdurman, and was again heavily attacked by the enemy on the right flank. The Derwishes were driven off with heavy loss their army which was commanded by the Khalifa in person being completely dispersed by noon. Sirdar Kitchener resumed the advance, and at two o'clock occupied Omdurman after a slight resistance during the afternoon by the forces remaining in the town. The Khalifa, who had retreated to Omdurman, fled as the British troops entered into the town, and is now being hotly pursued by the Cavalry and gunboats. The British force is encamped in the desert to westward of Omdurman.

LONDON, SEPT. 4. Despatches just received state that Sirdar Kitchener on Friday, defeated and dispersed the Khalifa's army after five hours' fighting and immediately after the battle the troops occupied Omdurman. The Cavalry are pursuing the Khalifa. The British loss is given at 100 and the Egyptian loss at twenty. The enemy's loss is not given.

LONDON, SEPT. 4. The only British officers killed in the battle at Omdurman were Lieutenant Grenfell, of the 12th Lancers, and Captain Caldecote, of the Warwickshire Regiment. The 21st Lancers lost twenty-one men killed, and twenty wounded. The Cavalry made a brilliant charge, in which Lieutenant Grenfell was killed.

LONDON, SEPT. 4. At a camp service held to-day at the foot of the Waterloo Column in Hanover, the Emperor William in the course of a speech reminded the troops of their comradeship in arms with the British at the battle of Waterloo.

His Majesty referred to the victory of the British at Omdurman and called for three cheers for Queen Victoria.

LONDON, SEPT. 4. Colonel Rhodes was wounded in the Battle of Omdurman. The list of wounded has not yet been issued. The derwishes charged repeatedly regardless of their withering fire and were mown down by thousands. The Khalifa's own banner was captured. All accounts dwell upon the huge extent of Omdurman.

LONDON, SEPT. 5. The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered to the Sirdar, who is now encumbered with a mass of prisoners. The stench at Omdurman is unbearable, and it has been found impossible to remain there.

LONDON, SEPT. 5. Sirdar Kitchener has visited Khartoum, and was hailed with delight. The city is a complete ruin, but the position is superior to Omdurman.

LONDON, SEPT. 5. The list of the losses at Omdurman show 23 British non-commissioned officers and men killed, of whom 19 belonged to the 21st Lancers and 99 wounded; 21 Egyptians were killed, and 230 wounded, 12 British officers were wounded, namely, Lieutenant Nesham, 21st Lancers; Lieutenant the Hon. Molyneux, the Blues; Lieutenant Brinton, 2nd Life Guards; Lieutenant Nicholson, Cameron Highlanders; Lieutenant Colonel Sloggett, Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant Hopkinson, Seaforth Highlanders, all severely; Captain Clarke, Camerons; Lieutenant Pirie, 21st Lancers; Lieutenant Rougemont, Royal Artillery; Captain Smyth Queen's Bays; Lieutenant Micklethorp, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant Vandeleur, Scots Guards, slightly. The Derwish losses are estimated at fifteen thousand.

LONDON, SEPT. 5. The charge made by the 21st Lancers at Omdurman proves to have been a most brilliant feat of arms. Whilst chasing the detached bands of the fugitives after the battle, they found confronting them a dense mass of swordsmen who previously had been hidden by depression in the land. The Lancers charged home hacking right through the mass of the enemy under a whithering fire from the Derwishes. The regiment then coolly reformed sections on the other side. The losses were heavy, as every man falling from his saddle was instantly cut to pieces.

LONDON, SEPT. 6. The Union Jack and the Egyptian Crescent were hoisted over the Palace at Khartoum on Sunday. A solemn requiem dirge was afterwards held in the Palace in memory of the late General Gordon, at which all the troops were present. When the troops occupied Omdurman on Friday Neufeld and 150 prisoners of the Khalifa were released.

LONDON, SEPT. 6. It is rumoured that the entente between Great Britain and Germany comprises the withdrawal of German objections to the purchase of Delagoa Bay, and to the abolition of Egyptian mixed tribunals, the quid pro quo being British assent to Germany's colonising schemes in Asia Minor.

Mr. Balfour has sent a sympathetic acknowledgment of the Czar's Manifesto for reducing armaments.

LONDON, SEPT. 2. Constant and prolonged interviews between Count Hatfeld, the German Ambassador in London and Mr. Balfour have evoked various reports as to the nature of the negotiations.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that an Anglo-German entente has been concluded, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities, according to the suggestion made by Mr. Chamberlain in his famous speech last May.

The Leeds Mercury says the entente relates to the Egyptian mixed tribunals, whilst it is reported on the Bourse that Germany has withdrawn her opposition to the purchase of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain. Mr. Balfour refuses all information.

LONDON, SEPT. 3. It is rumoured that the entente between Great Britain and Germany comprises the withdrawal of German objections to the purchase of Delagoa Bay, and to the abolition of Egyptian mixed tribunals, the quid pro quo being British assent to Germany's colonising schemes in Asia Minor.

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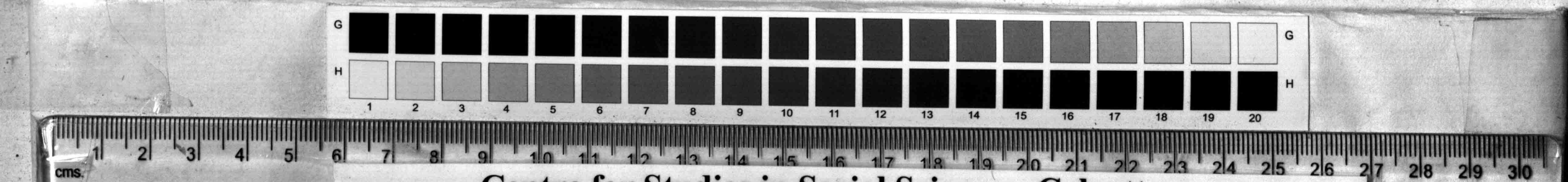
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SOME SNAKE STORIES.

"THETA" writes to the Pioneer:— Anecdotes about snakes always have a fascination for young and old, whether they be the latest reports of the Professor's search after antivenine or the boatswain's yarns in the "Boys Own."

Do cobras at certain times emit an odour akin to rotten potatoes? I had often heard this asserted and recognised the smell in places haunted by cobras, and so convinced was I of the truth of the theory that I looked upon the phenomenon as akin to that of the rattle snake, a means to warn other creatures of danger!

Another point requiring investigation is—are cobras capable of revenge, as we understand the word, and as we know animals of a higher scale—the elephant for example—indulge in? Of all hobbies, that of snake culture and snake collecting I think the least attractive—

At all times snakes are unpleasant in a dwelling, but especially at night. One hot night about three years ago my wife left her bed to call out to the punkawalla to pull (the same old punkawalla is pulling my punkawall as I write); she placed her elbows on the window sill when she was struck by a snake, which I at once traced and killed in the room.

Some persons thoughtlessly satisfy their thirst hurriedly by drinking straight off from a *surai*, or they fill up and drink in the dark. Apart from risks of scorpions and such vermin—fancy a scorpion's sting in the tongue—there is also the danger of snake bite through being careless in this way, as the following incident will show.

Another narrow escape was related to me by my friend, William C.—As a boy, the son of a medical man, he had a penchant for curios and sports and aspired to making a museum—a healthy hobby by the way for boys or

girls. His father's duties taking him to an out-station in the Berars, they occupied a house notoriously infested by cobras; so, early in the day, the doctor warned his boys to be very careful as they moved about, and especially to avoid exploring certain huge water-pots which a former native tenant had sunk into the ground to provide passers-by with water.

But William's father, the doctor, had a remarkable experience once with a python which he had partly tamed (?); this was when he was a bachelor many years ago. The python was generally caged, but sometimes was let out in the compound; one day the *mali* reported he could not get the python into the cage; would the sahib come and see. Dr. C.—went out and, at what he deemed was a favorable moment, seized the beast by the neck; in an instant he was enveloped in its coils which almost cracked his ribs with the pressure.

It is not generally known that nicotine is a deadly thing for snakes of all kinds, and smokers might allow their cigar butts to lie about the bath-room holes with advantage. A juggler was once displaying his snakes in Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, after a fall of rain; one of his cobras wriggled into a small pool on the road and instantly became rigid and cataleptic; somebody had thrown the end of a cheroot into the pool and the nicotine floating on the water had disagreed with the snake.

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A CORRESPONDENT from Buxar relates an incident which deserves to be recorded. On the 29th ultimo, a boat in the river, with some passengers in it, was seen to be in a dangerous plight and about to sink. Immediately, boats were launched off from the bank for rescue. The tide was, however, very strong, and it was feared that the help might not come in time.

EXTENSIVE NOTE FORGING.

THIS was an appeal to the High Court by Raj Chandra Bannerjee and Preo Nath Chatterjee from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Nadia, who, agreeing with the jury, convicted them of forging currency notes and sentenced them and five others to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose with Babu Dasurathi Sanyal appeared for the appellants, and Babu Atulya Churn Bose for the Crown. Mr. Ghose made a feeling appeal to their Lordships to reduce the heavy sentence of ten years passed on the appellants specially on Raj Chandra Banerjee who is an old man of seventy years.

THE N. W. P. High Court has accepted the appeal of Munshi Abdul Aziz, Editor of *Rohilkhand Gazette*, Bareilly, and has set aside the order convicting him.

OWING to the abnormal rise of the rivers Ganges and Punpun the whole of the *diarakh* land on the north and most part of the *allah* lands on the south of Bankipore are under water. Much damage has been done to the *Makrai* crop.

It is reported that some of the indigo planters of Behar are winding up their business on account of its price having become very low. The artificial means adopted for the preparation of indigo has, we understand, made the cultivation of that crop a less lucrative concern.

IN spite of the fact that the Secretary of State's reply to the Government of India regarding the settlement in the Khyber was received a fortnight ago, no orders upon it have yet been issued. The Afidis are still hungering after their allowances.

THERE was a Brahmin inmate of the Nizam's Central Jail, condemned to life sentence. When he was first sent there, his wife was only a girl of seven. Since then, she has grown to be a young woman; and it was only quite recently that she was told by her aged mother-in-law as to what had befallen her husband.

Correspondence.

MR. CURZON ON THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The following paragraph will give your readers some idea of the views, entertained by our Viceroy-elect on the Russian question a few years ago (1890-92):—

"If I were asked again at this time to cast a horoscope of the immediate political future in Central Asia, (for, extended prophecy would be absurd), I should answer that the omens are still those of peace. Time seems to strengthen the conviction on both sides that a collision could not be confined to a small area or to a brief period of time, but that it must have a far-reaching consequences which none can foresee.

The Rt Hon. G. Curzon's "Persia," p. 85 IV of I. RAMA KANTO BHATTACHARJYA.

THE LATE DR. AMULYA CHURN BOSE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—With the first streaks of light, on Sunday morning, passed away a great and a noble soul, in the untimely death of Dr. Amulya Churn Bose. A career in its usefulness, and in its full vigour and energy, I have never seen before in any other professional man of the time.

On his visit to Hurdwar, in April last, H. H. P. MacDonnell held out a definite promise to withdraw every arrangement, if the towns were free of the plague for a period of six weeks. Now in consideration of the local disappearance of the disease for a far longer period, it is earnestly hoped that the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D.LaTouche, the present ruler of the provinces, would take pity on the distressed and panic-stricken condition of the unfortunate people of Hurdwar and the incorporated towns, and be kind enough to mitigate it as far as possible, and is deemed consistent with the preservation of public health.

THE PLAGUE AT HURDWAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Of all the places in the N.W. Provinces, Hurdwar and the two neighbouring towns of Jwalapur and Kankhal, were infected with the plague. It was strange, however, that while reports from all the infected areas in other parts of the country found their way into print, for reasons unknown, the public were not enlightened as to the course of the pestilence that raged here.

I believe that the ideal of the preventive measures, conceivable and based on the strictest principles of modern sanitation, was carried to a perfection in these towns only and nowhere else. They were completely evacuated at the very first appearance of the fell disease, and people made to live in camps for months together; nay, the buildings with all their belongings underwent either the completest process of disinfection imaginable, down to a brick and rag, or destruction, total or partial, as was considered expedient.

railway station at Jwalapur was shut against all traffic, to prevent dissemination.

Fortunately the plague disappeared in a comparatively short time, and the towns were re-populated, after a few months. It is a patent fact that the town of Jwalapur, the last and the worst-infected of the three, has shown the cleanest bill of health these four months; while the two others have not had a single suspicious case, for a longer period.

I am unable to judge on the expediency of all the sanitary measures enforced here, since opinions of the best and the most experienced of the sanitary experts differ materially as to their efficacy; yet, supposing that the measures adopted were the correct and the necessary ones, it can safely be concluded that the towns named, undergoing as they did such an elaborate process of disinfection, through unflagging vigilance and exertions of the authorities, are now as free from infection as any others.

However, even after such a procedure under a finished hygienic code, and the total disappearance of the disease for a long time, the towns have not yet been pronounced free from infection, the railway station at Jwalapur remains closed all the same, and the medical staff is as splendid as ever. The untold hardships the poor people had to go through, are simply indescribable. It led almost to a total stoppage to their sole source of income from the pilgrims, since very few indeed wished to lead the very uncomfortable life under the strictest quarantine enforced here.

There is no doubt, however, that the staff on preventive duty has been reduced, so far as the low-paid subordinates are concerned, namely, the services of a tribe of Hospital Assistants, and Naib Tahsildars, and a host of coolies, have been dispensed with; yet the present staff, consisting of commissioned and gazetted medical officers, judicial and medical subordinates, doing very little work, or serving as Medical Registrars and Conservancy Inspectors, costs between 1,500 and 2,000 rupees a month. It is just possible that suggestions have very wisely been made to the Government to keep up the present staff as a purely precautionary measure for some time. The people, however, being overstrained, can ill-afford to maintain such a highly-paid one, while the object can easily be attained at a quarter of the present embursement. Again it is inadvisable to draw on the resources of the Municipality to an unnecessary extent, when things can be effectually be managed at a less expense.

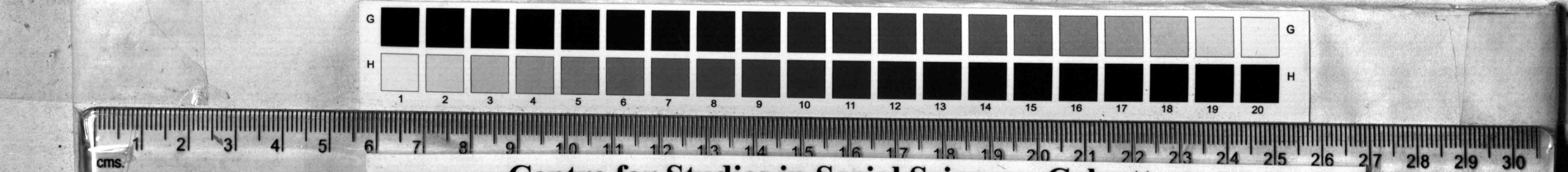
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THE other day a *Saidhu* was brought into the Bankipore Civil Courts compound, who, it was said, was three hundred years old. The nails in his hands and feet were unusually large and his eyelids never drooped. *Behar Herald*

AN Assistant Jailor of the Banda District Jail, whose embezzlement of public money to the extent of nearly Rs. 200 was discovered by the Accountant-General, has just been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine. The prisoner has preferred an appeal. A jail clerk has also been convicted and sentenced in this connection.

OF late, there was a destructive fire in the Railway Company's quarters at Samastapur. How it originated, has not been ascertained as yet. As if broke out at midday, there was no loss of life; but several persons have lost their almost all. Among the victims is Mr. McIntyre, the Resident Engineer, who has become rather unenviably famous in connection with the late shooting case; and it is said that he has suffered to the extent of nearly Rs. 10,000. His bungalow has been burnt down, with all his earthly belongings.

THE other day four brothers were executed under a sentence of Court for the murder of one man, and we note with some consolation that the shocking event has opened the eyes of the public to the barbarity of the sentence of death. The execution of the four unfortunate men is being condemned severely by some of our contemporaries, and one of them has gone so far as to say that the four men were "killed in cold blood" for the murder which they committed. While we would not use such language with reference to the sentence which has been carried out, we desire at the same time to draw attention to the provision of law which allows the passing of such a terrible sentence. We have in these columns had occasion more than once to point out the inhuman nature of the punishment, and are of opinion that the Delhi case will have produced some good if the unhappy result of it succeeds in rousing public feeling in the country on the subject. India is eminently a land where to a very large extent animal life is held sacred, and where at all events the feeling would be universal in favor of abolishing the provision of law which empowers the extinction of human life even for the offence of murder. An amendment of the Penal Code in this respect by the Government themselves would be a very welcome measure, and it would not altogether be a bad idea, if the coming Congress took steps to move in the matter.—*Nadras Standard*



LIBERAL MEETING IN KILMARNOCK.

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE BURGHS.

ADDRESS BY MR. W. S. CAINE.

On Monday evening Mr. W. S. Caine, the prospective Liberal candidate for the Kilmarnock Burghs, addressed a meeting of the members of the Kilmarnock Liberal Association in the Oddfellows' Hall.

The Chairman—I have no great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Caine to support the resolution. Mr. Caine who had a very hearty reception said—I am here in response to the invitation of a joint committee of the five Liberal Associations of this constituency who have done me the honour to think I shall be the best candidate to win back the burghs to their old allegiance to Liberal principles.

I meet the whole association of Kilmarnock to-night, and during the week I shall meet that of each of the other four contributory burghs. If I find favour with you all—and from the warm and kind welcome I have had during the last two or three days in Kilmarnock, I have reason to believe I shall—it will give me pleasure to do everything I can to fight the battle for you at the next election, for I am fully convinced that united and determined action will result in victory.

Mr. Caine, in his speech to-night, and expressed the hope that he may be willing to accept an invitation from the Liberals of the Kilmarnock District of Burghs, to contest the seat at next general election.

Mr. Caine, in his speech to-night, has shown that he is a sturdy and independent Radical politician. The very fact that at the time when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, Mr. Caine could not accept it, proves that he is a man who considers his position carefully in all matters that come before him.

Mr. Caine, who was again received with loud applause, said—I need hardly say that I am very deeply gratified with the mark of confidence that you have just expressed in me, and the invitation which you have repeated on the top of that of your executive body, that I should become your candidate at the next election.

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Mr. James E. Ferrell, of Burnt House, W. Va. has discarded all other diarrhoea medicines and now handles only Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

China if we were Russia. Central China is all we are able to tackle in the way of a sphere of influence, and I should be glad if that policy could be avoided.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. An opportunity was then afforded of asking questions, but no one took advantage of it.

Mr. Caine, in his speech to-night, and expressed the hope that he may be willing to accept an invitation from the Liberals of the Kilmarnock District of Burghs, to contest the seat at next general election.

Mr. Caine, in his speech to-night, has shown that he is a sturdy and independent Radical politician. The very fact that at the time when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, Mr. Caine could not accept it, proves that he is a man who considers his position carefully in all matters that come before him.

Mr. Caine, who was again received with loud applause, said—I need hardly say that I am very deeply gratified with the mark of confidence that you have just expressed in me, and the invitation which you have repeated on the top of that of your executive body, that I should become your candidate at the next election.

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We are informed from a credible source that the papers in connection with the Samastipore shooting case have for some time been before the Lieutenant-Governor for departmental consideration.

BURRISAL GUNS.

A VERY extraordinary acoustical phenomenon has been encountered by observers in certain parts of the world; it is not met with everywhere, and always arouses a good deal of surprise.

The sound in question resembles somewhat the booming of artillery, but is much more prolonged and dull, in these respects being more like distant thunder.

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A JUGGLER'S PERFORMANCE.

'S. W. H.' writes in the Pioneer: While travelling through the Central Provinces of India last summer I had the good fortune to be present at a large entertainment given by a wealthy Indian Raja, and during the course of the afternoon went to look at the tricks of a native juggler of court repute.

The juggler then laid down his weapons and removed the cloth from over the basket; he then again produced the key and requested one of the audience to unlock the basket.

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THE SEDITION DEBATE.

LET not the reader start at our title. In India itself the sedition controversy is as dead as Julius Caesar, and for a reason that is perfectly well understood here.

The supply of mad poets and other village Hampdens of sorts is limited. The arrangements for putting them into prison have been brought to the last degree of simplicity.

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THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

THE Pekin correspondent of the Times wrote on Aug. 12:—Despite the British protest, an Imperial decree, ratifying the Pekin-Hankow Railway contract, was issued this morning, the counter-pressure being effective.

Referring to the unfavourable comments of the English Press as to Belgian action concerning the Pekin-Hankow Railway, the Independence Belye publishes a lengthy article from a "well-informed" correspondent, who declares that no such concession has been accorded to a Belgian syndicate.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Aug. 15:—The news that King Leopold is trying to obtain from China the cession of a strip of territory in order to safeguard Belgian interests there, is confirmed from Ostend, with the addition that the King and the Belgian Premier were at Havre lately, and had a conference with President Faure on the subject.

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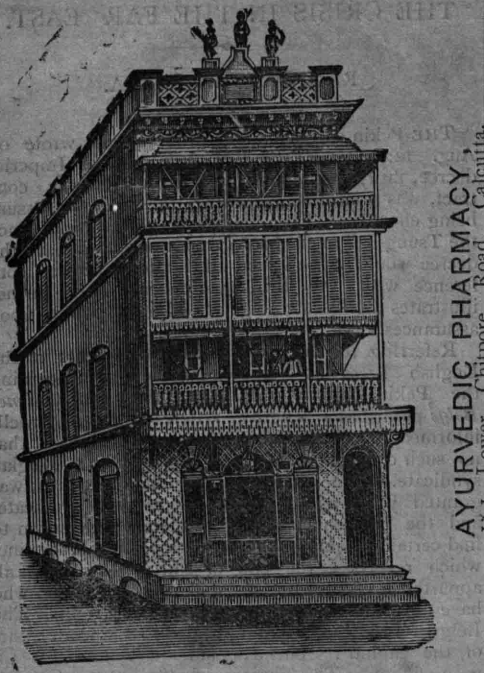
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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and grid for measurements.



**Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.**  
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 Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ CALCUTTA."

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Surgical Aid Society, (London), Society of Chemical Industry (London), Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, etc., etc., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions to the country.

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**EAR DROPS.**  
 It cures otorrhoea, otitis, tympanitis, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.  
 Price per phial ... Rs. 12  
 [Packing and postage ... 6.]

**CHYAVANA-PRASA,**

OR  
**Our Own Health-Restorer.**  
 This medicine not only allays all local irritation but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aświns, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Price for 7 doses ... Rs. 2 0  
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**Specific for Diabetes.**—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, seminal debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of sacchri matter with the urine, and acid eructations, aching pains in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit, etc.  
 Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0  
 [Packing and postage ... 0 4]  
**Blow-worm powder** cures all sorts of Ring-worm. Price 8 annas per phial. Postage Ans. 4 only.  
**Kesh-ranjani Oil** or the best sweet-scented oil for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price, per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage Ans. 6.  
 We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated Oils, Ghees, Maharadjwaja, prepared under our own direct supervision.  
 Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full account of diseases.  
 Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are tr ansmitted on application.  
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**KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN**  
 Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,  
 AND  
 Member of the Chemical Society, Paris,  
 " Medical Society, Calcutta,  
 " Indian Medical Association,  
 " Society of Chemical Industry (London),  
 " Surgical Aid Society (London).  
 18-1 Lower Chitpore Road,  
 Calcutta.

**সুত উপন্যাস ষ্ণালবালা।**

শ্রীযুক্ত ষ্ণালবাব বাগ্টি এম ডি সাব্বী সম্পাদক কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। এই উপন্যাস ধানির সামান্য চিত্র অতি উৎকৃষ্ট ভাবে সরল ভাষায় লিখিত। হা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই সাংসারিক মুগ্ধকে এক পক্ষি পাখি বলা বাহুল্য যে ইহা একদিন উৎকৃষ্ট জীপাঠ্য পুস্তক। প্রথম একশত পৃষ্ঠকে এক খানি এক টাকা মূল্যের বন্দানবন দ্বা ও অতি আনন্দময় একখানি বিস্ময়কর উপহার দিব, অথচ ডাকমামূল ও পিঃ খরচাইব না।  
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**The "Mundul Flut" "Srutu Mundul Flute"**  
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 Thad, Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of Independent Tippera (Hill).



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**A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for Preserving the Hair.**  
 KUNTALINE is made from a selection of the purest vegetable oil, the oil being highly refined and made perfectly odourless by a new and harmless process which is our own.

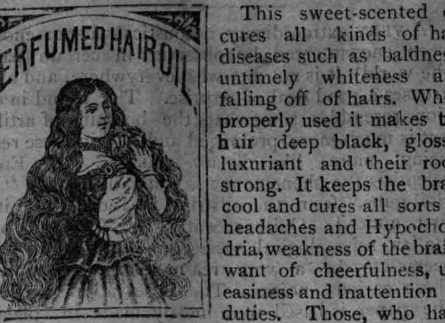
KUNTALINE is Beautifully Scented, and will be found to be very sweet and fragrant, and is without doubt the finest perfumed Hair Oil offered to the public. Its odour is very mild and refreshing.  
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 KUNTALINE is a highly refined, and absolutely pure oil. The following Analytical Certificate from the most celebrated and eminent chemist in the land, Dr. P. C. Rai, will prove it.  
 "I have put to careful analysis a sample of KUNTALINE prepared by Mr. H. Bose, and I have found it to consist of vegetable oil in a highly refined state, and perfectly free from any Acid, Alkali Metal, or other injurious ingredients; nor does it contain any Alcohol. It is likewise very agreeably perfumed, and I can confidently recommend it as A REALLY GOOD HAIR OIL."  
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Sweet Scented	1	0
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The Sweet Scented Kuntaline is the best Hair Oil for everyday use. It has a very sweet and lasting fragrance. Quality considered it is the cheapest hair oil in the market.  
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 Assam musks ... Rs. 40 per tolah.  
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 (Chinese musk is the best of the Ayurvedic musks.)  
 It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha". Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this prashana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medicine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the rishis (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.  
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**Keshraj-Oil.**—This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may be used by males and females alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medicinal properties are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

**INDIAN Gonorrhoea Mixture**  
**CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMOEOPATHS FAIL TO CURE**  
**Price refunded if it fails.**  
 Prepared exclusively from the juice of the Indian vegetables. It cures any kind of GONORRHOEA and LEUCORRHOEA within 2 weeks. Three days use will stop the mucus discharge. Received from a Fakir in Nepal-Terrai. Free from any injurious ingredients. Who became hopeless by using the medicines of Doctors please try once and you will see its curative power. The charming effect of this vegetable juice is highly spoken of by thousands of eminent gentlemen. Price one phial for two weeks Re 2-8. Value payable and postage extra.  
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**THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.**  
 Specific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.  
 The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of City, and has been given to us with the bonafide obj of relieving suffering humanity after two years experiment.  
**ACTION.**—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.  
**REMARKS.**—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood. When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs. per dram should be used. The preparation has been found to be of a single instance. No one should be without it.  
**NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS**  
 Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing and postage.  
 Sole Agents, B. K. ROR, and BROTHERS,  
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কর্তৃক অর্থোদিত।  
**ছত্রপতি শিবাজী ১।।**  
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 শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহারাষ্ট্র দেশেশ্বর প্রণমেণে গ্রন্থে লিখিয়া ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন, শিবাজী এক বড় বিদ্বত দীবাণী আর নাই, ইতিমধ্যে নানা মহাশয় অর্থোদিত হইয়াছেন।  
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 বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহারাষ্ট্রার বিদ্বত দীবাণী ২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেসে ত্রিপত্রিত।  
 অস্তিত্ব পুস্তকালয় পাঠ্য হইবে।  
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